

Kohl to delay decision on tank sales

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who tours the Middle East this week, is in a dilemma over whether to sell Leopard-2 tanks to Saudi Arabia, despite Israeli protests, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Sunday. Diplomats say the issue of the sales seems certain to dominate Mr. Kohl's talks with Saudi leaders. Refusal to sell could sour relations with one of Bonn's closest Arab partners. The minister of state for foreign affairs, Alois Veres, told a television interviewer no decision had yet been made. "The Gulf region, including Saudi Arabia, needs security, but Israel also has a right to security against dangers which threaten its existence," he said. Former Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said this summer that delivery of the tanks to Saudi Arabia would seriously threaten Israeli security.

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Cairo extends emergency laws

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian parliament Sunday agreed by an overwhelming majority to extend for a third year special emergency laws, disregarding opposition threats to boycott next April's general elections. Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the main opposition centrist Socialist Labour Party, accused the government in a heated parliamentary debate of using the powers to blackmail members of his party. The emergency laws, introduced the day after President Anwar Sadat was assassinated by Muslim fundamentalists on Oct. 6, 1981, provide for detention without trial. Mr. Shukri, interrupted by cries of liar from government benches, said: "Members of our party have been summoned by the police and reminded that they could be detained anyway." He said it was difficult for his party to compete in the next general elections under these circumstances.

King congratulates Guinean leader

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to the Guinean President Ahmad Sekou Toure on the occasion of his country's Independence Day. In his cable, the King wished the Guinean president progress and prosperity for his people.

Duke of Gloucester due in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Britain's Duke of Gloucester is due to arrive here late Sunday for a two-day visit to Jordan.

Weinberger arrives in Rome

RODEMEYER — U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger arrived from Pakistan Sunday on the last leg of a 12-day tour. Mr. Weinberger is due to meet Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti Monday, after topics of discussion will be the scheduled deployment of 572 new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe at the end of this year, and the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut made up of U.S., Italian, French and British troops. Mr. Weinberger will meet Pope John Paul at the Vatican store he leaves Italy Monday afternoon. Weinberger ends Pakistan visit, page 2

Assad, Qatari envoy old talks

DAMASCUS (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad discussed Lebanon and other developments in the Arab region with Qatari Foreign Minister Sheikh Suhaib Hamad Al Ihanai after the sheikh's arrival here Sunday, the official Syrian News Agency reported. Sheikh Suhaib was also in Damascus early last month and a week ago visited Baghdad. The purpose of his trips was not disclosed.

Abu Hatzeira begins sentence

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Aharon Abu Hatzeira, a member of parliament and former cabinet minister convicted of fraud and theft, Sunday began serving a three-month prison sentence. Mr. Abu Hatzeira was to work for three months as a clerk in a police warehouse near Tel Aviv, returning home to his family at nights and on weekends. He was convicted of fraud, theft and breach of trust in stealing the equivalent of \$1,750 from a state-subsidized charity fund in his father's name.

Afghans kill 'English spy'

LONDON (R) — Afghanistan's official radio said Sunday a killed in a clash with guerrillas. Kabul Radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said the Briton was with a "smuggler counter-revolutionary band." It did not say where in Afghanistan the clash took place. The radio said documents taken from the Briton's body were "indicative of the shameful interference by imperialism in our country."

INSIDE

- 7 bombs explode as Pakistani local elections start, page 2
- Badran, S. Korean aide discuss economic links, page 3
- Gulf war threatens world peace, page 4
- Film on astronauts may help to improve Glenn's image, page 5
- Australia, Sweden to meet in Davis Cup final, page 6
- ICO agrees to maintain world coffee price, page 7
- Manila demonstrators defy military, page 8

Druze intentions in doubt • 600 soldiers reportedly desert

Gloomy prospects face Lebanon reconciliation

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Hopes for a reconciliation between the Lebanese government and its opponents faded Sunday with doubts over Druze leader Walid Junblatt's intentions in the Shouf mountains and amid reports that about 600 soldiers have deserted from the army.

At the same time, warring Druze and rightist militias Sunday exchanged women and children held captive since last month's fighting.

President Amin Gemayel held emergency meetings to discuss an announcement by Mr. Junblatt of what appeared to be a Druze separatist government.

News of Mr. Junblatt's move brought surprise and condemnation on Lebanese radio stations, in newspapers and among many ordinary Lebanese who had hoped last week's ceasefire would help to lead to a proposed government of national unity.

He spoke Sunday during a controversial meeting with some 600 soldiers who said they were deserting from the Lebanese army in

protest against being ordered to fight other Lebanese.

In last month's mountain war, which ended with a ceasefire a week ago, the main combatants were the army and Mr. Junblatt's mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

Farouk Jarb, a counsellor to President Amin Gemayel, told a press conference he understood Mr. Junblatt had told the soldiers he wanted the army to split and this was unacceptable.

In their meeting with Mr. Junblatt, about 600 soldiers, including 30 officers, read out a statement that they had deserted from the Lebanese army because they had been turned into "tools to tear up our country."

They said they were from different religious sects. Local residents believe most of them are Druze.

There have been unconfirmed reports that an undetermined number of Druze soldiers had defected from the army and joined Druze militiamen fighting against the Lebanese army in the Shouf and Aley mountains.

Defence Ministry sources in Zarqa, east of Beirut, made no immediate comment on the reported defections.

"About 600 army personnel have come here from various barracks in the country. From now on they will not carry out any orders issued by the commander of the Lebanese Army (Major General) Ibrahim Tannous," a man who identified himself as Colonel Fuad Hasani told reporters.

"How can we carry out orders after we were forced to become tools to tear up our country? How can we go on being asked to fight our people?" the statement asked.

Ever since the latest conflict began at the end of August there were fears among many Lebanese that the army would split along sectarian lines as it did at the start of the 1975-76 civil war.

By the time the conflict ended with a ceasefire last week, it appeared the army had generally held together despite persistent reports of a few hundred defections by Druze soldiers.

(Continued on page 2)

U.S. show off was to test Soviets, says Tueni

BEIRUT (R) — The U.S. Navy's recent show of force off Lebanon was partly aimed at testing Soviet reaction, senior Lebanese presidential adviser Ghassan Tueni was quoted Sunday as saying.

Mr. Tueni, former Lebanese ambassador to the United Nations, told the English-language *Monday Morning* magazine, published Sunday, that he thought "the (Soviet) answer to the test was negative."

Asked whether he thought last week's Lebanese ceasefire involved some U.S.-Soviet agreement, Mr. Tueni said:

"What seems to have happened is that the (U.S.) show of force... must have had its effect. I think part of the exercise was designed to test the Soviets, to see how far they would go and whether they would sustain a confrontation and allow it to go to its optimal dimension. I think the answer to the test was negative," Mr. Tueni said.

"What was more important was the Syrian reaction to the U.S. show of force... behind the cea-

Syria reiterates rejection of U.N. truce observers

DAMASCUS (R) — A Syrian minister Sunday reiterated Syria's opposition to the use of U.N. observers to monitor the Lebanon ceasefire, saying it would mean U.N. interference in Lebanon's internal affairs, the official Syrian News Agency reported.

In a statement to the agency, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Farouq Al Shareh said deployment of U.N. observers in Lebanon was not included in the four-point Saudi-mediated ceasefire agreement that went into effect last week.

The agreement called for deployment of neutral, not U.N. observers, to monitor the ceasefire, the agency quoted Mr. Shareh as saying.

Syria has also said the use of U.N. observers would lead to the partitioning of Lebanon.

The Syrian position was supported by Saudi Arabia's new ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar Isha Sultan who played a key role in the ceasefire negotiations. He said after meeting President Reagan on Thursday

that the use of an Arab League force was a possibility.

The official Syrian daily newspaper Al Thawra, meanwhile, said in a reference to the deployment of U.N. observers: "Syria will not allow American-Israeli hegemony in Lebanon and will not tolerate hostile forces in Lebanon."

The paper said that "Lebanese national forces" would not permit exploitation of the ceasefire agreement in Lebanon and insisted on starting a national constitutional dialogue.

The ruling Baath Party newspaper Tishrin said Syria would continue to exert all efforts to prevent strife in Lebanon.

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MIDDLE EAST

Bombs mark start of Pakistani local polls

ISLAMABAD (R) — Seven bombs exploded Sunday in trouble spots of Pakistan's Sind Province in protest at the second round of controversial local council elections there, police said.

They said four blasts rocked Larkana, home of hanged former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, and another three went off in Khairpur, just across the Indus River in northern Sind.

Police would not disclose the targets of the bombs, detonated despite tight security in the six districts voting Sunday. Opposition sources said at least three were near polling stations.

The first round of the elections, which the opposition is boycotting, took place on Thursday. Authorities delayed polls in the six districts worst hit by anti-government unrest until Sunday to regroup army troops, paramilitary forces and police.

At least 25 people died in a clash between troops and protesters on Thursday as crowds tried to enforce a general strike called by the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (NRD).

Opposition sources said most towns were on strike in the six districts — Larkana, Nawabshah, Khairpur, Sanghar, Tharparkar and most of Dadu — and voter turnout was low.

Armed men took 11 hostages early Sunday morning after ambushing a police van taking election officers to a polling station that

local civil servants refused to staff, police said.

In return for the hostages the gunmen demanded the release of jailed political leaders, postponement of the elections in Sind and the resignation of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, they said.

Troops are searching for the gunmen, who abducted a policeman and a para-military ranger along with nine election officials in the ambush at Sathmeh near Nawabshah. Three others in the van escaped.

Opposition sources said placards police were circulating in the six districts urging people to ignore the election boycott.

Three bombs exploded Saturday in Peshawar, capital of the North West Frontier Province bordering Afghanistan, while U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger was in the province visiting an Afghan refugee camp and the Khyber Pass.

One went off near the U.S. consulate, another near a Pakistan International Airlines office and a third in a Peshawar suburb, the Pakistan Press International news agency reported. There was no damage.

Weinberger ends visit
Mr. Weinberger told a news

conference Sunday morning before ending a 36-hour visit that the unrest, which went into its eighth week Sunday, should not interfere with close military ties between Washington and Islamabad.

He said some pro-Soviet elements were in the crowd demanding that Gen. Zia resign and hold immediate free elections but added that the military government favoured continued aid from Washington.

The U.S. is supplying Islamabad with jet fighters and artillery under a \$3.2 billion arms and aid package aimed at bolstering its defences against the Soviet-backed government in neighbouring Afghanistan.

Gen. Zia has said the local elections, from which parties are banned, are examples of the grassroots democracy he wants to introduce with his plan for elections to a civilian parliament by March 1985.

The MRD has rejected the local elections as a serious political exercise and has called for Gen. Zia's resignation and immediate general elections.

Speaking to foreign journalists Saturday night, Gen. Zia said the anti-government movement was small and limited to only two or three areas of Sind.

"It is not a movement for the restoration of democracy, it's a sheer third-rate attempt at creating violence and embarrassing the government," he said.

The writer has just ended a visit to the occupied territories.



SHULTZ MEETS SALEM: Foreign Minister Elie Salem at Mr. Shultz hotel in New York Friday. (A.P. wirephoto)

U. of Bethlehem has no lay foreign staff

By Philip Francis
Special to the Jordan Times

OCCUPIED BETHLEHEM —

Bethlehem University on the Israeli-occupied West Bank is to commence the academic year with no foreign staff except for members of religious orders.

Brother Thomas Scanlan, F.S.C., the university vice-chancellor, has told the Jordan Times that this is a direct result of the anti-PLÖ pledge which Israel compels foreigners to sign, if they are to get a work-permit. The Vatican-sponsored university must either risk closure by the Is-

raeli military authorities or terminate foreigners' contracts, according to him.

The university has taken the latter option because the clergy are not affected by the anti-PLÖ pledge. But other West Bank universities, without religious staff, may risk closure.

"We have proportionately as many foreigners as Birzeit University," the Vice-Chancellor explained. "But three-quarters of our foreigners are religious. If we lost our status we could not continue."

The university, he feels, can campaign more effectively against Israeli occupation if it does not

break the law: "The university fought military occupation law through press and diplomatic contacts, but we did not ignore it and have our teachers continue. We did not break the law outright but fought it through public opinion. It is easier for foreign governments to intercede if we are not breaking the law."

A total of 11 foreign staff have had their contracts terminated. Brother Scanlan paid tribute to the personal sacrifice of both staff and students in allowing the university to continue.

The writer has just ended a visit to the occupied territories.

Gloomy prospects face Lebanon

(Continued from page 1)

A senior U.S. official told reporters in Beirut last week he had heard of only two defections but one of his aides added later: "Perhaps you shouldn't take that figure too literally."

Political observers in Beirut said Sunday, many of the men in the Hammana barracks, probably mostly Druze, had been cut off since the barracks was in an area under Druze militia and Syrian army control.

Others, however, may have made their way to the area after deserting from army units elsewhere, they added.

Sixty per cent of Lebanon's 34,000 soldiers are Druze but Christians are in the majority among senior officers.

The men, wearing regular Lebanese army uniforms, cheered when Mr. Junblat entered the barracks.

Addressing the group, Mr. Junblat said that the Lebanese army would become divided if the army command continued to involve it in Lebanon's internal problems.

"The army should be used after a national conciliation is reached,

not before... we believe the army should remain united," he said.

Asked if the men were joining his Druze militia, Mr. Junblat said: "We are not in the course of talking about that. We are now conducting a national dialogue on the internal Lebanese situation."

He added: "But if Lebanese President Anwar Gemayel and his army commander, Tannous go ahead with their policy of killing nationalistic Lebanese, then the situation will be different."

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More Fateh men defect

(Continued from page 1)

meanwhile, fear Mr. Arafat's return to the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, his last stronghold, may be hampering efforts to heal the rift within Fateh.

Mr. Arafat arrived at Tripoli on Sept. 17, three months after being expelled from Damascus following his accusation that the Syrians were supporting the Fateh rebels, a charge Syria denied.

The PLO officials said that since his return to Lebanon, the work of a Palestinian conciliation group

set up to iron out differences between opposing Fateh factions has come to a standstill.

The group formed by the PLO Central Council two months ago was due to have sounded Mr. Arafat out on a memorandum it drew up in August suggesting some reforms within Fateh.

The PLO officials said the suggestions in the memorandum did not meet all the rebels' demands, but they could form the basis of a dialogue between Mr. Arafat and his opponents.

The Gulf sources said the Gaza Shield exercises appeared to have been toned down somewhat in order not to aggravate tension in the area.

They also said planners app-

Chad issue to dominate Mitterrand's Paris summit

PARIS (R) — African heads of state gathered here Sunday for a two-day summit with President Francois Mitterrand amid intensive backstage efforts to solve the conflict in Chad.

French officials said the Chad problem would dominate the annual summit between Mr. Mitterrand and the leaders of more than 20 African states, most of them French-speaking, which opened formally Monday in the spa town of Vitell in eastern France.

Mr. Mitterrand was to play host to several influential African leaders in Paris over the weekend and African diplomatic sources said he had come under pressure to take a more conciliatory stand towards his internal foes.

Mr. Habre has so far refused to negotiate with his arch-rival Goukouni Oueddei.

France, whose troops are backed by Jaguar and Mirage warplanes, has blocked the rebels' advance southwards but has said it will not use its forces to drive them out as Mr. Habre would like.

Instead, Mr. Mitterrand wants to see a negotiated solution which would allow the withdrawal of both Libyan and French troops and a reconciliation between Chad's warring factions.

Mr. Goukouni, the former president, says he is prepared to negotiate with Mr. Habre and has urged African heads of state to use the Vitell meeting to persuade the Chad president to talk.

Iran says pilgrims assaulted

TEHRAN (R) — Iran has accused Saudi Arabian police of assaulting and arresting Iranian pilgrims on Friday in the mosque of the Prophet Mohammed in Medina.

Iran's embassy in Saudi Arabia, quoted by the national Iranian news agency IRNA Saturday night, said 28 Iranians were arrested and deported after the incident, which started when some pilgrims kissed the prophet's shrine.

Saudi Arabia's form of fundamentalist Islam condemns the kissing of shrines as close to idolatry. But the embassy said it was simply an act of homage.

Kinnock emerges as leader

(Continued from page 1)

acrimonious debate behind closed doors where the ruling national executive committee reduced a list of 560 conference resolutions to 63.

The executive committee voted not to change Labour's existing policy — unconditionally removing all British and American nuclear weapons and bases from British soil and British waters.

Only last Wednesday the committee issued a statement saying Britain's nuclear-armed Polaris submarines should be included in U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva.

It also dropped Labour's pledge to achieve a non-nuclear defence strategy within the five-year lifetime of a Labour government and declared instead that Britain should work towards such a strategy.

That was a marked shift from Labour's strictly unilateral nuclear disarmament policy, regarded by many in the party as a big vote loser in the election.

Opening the week-long conference, Labour Party Chairman Sam McLuskie called for unity around the new leadership.

Gulf prepares for war

(Continued from page 1)

Some of the Gulf states have helped finance Iraq's war with Iran, and Tehran said it would no longer tolerate passage of ships carrying arms for Iraq to Arab Gulf ports.

The Gulf sources said the Gaza Shield exercises appeared to have been toned down somewhat in order not to aggravate tension in the area.

The land manoeuvres over the coming three weeks are to be followed next year by sea and air exercises as the Gulf states continue to build up their defence coordination.

Pakistan plans to set up 'women only' university

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan will set up a women's university to provide Islamic education for women in 11 academic fields, a government statement said.

The university was proposed by President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq as part of his drive to make Pak-

Cairo cites 13 subversion cases in 1 year

CAIRO (R) — The Egyptian government has asked parliament to extend special emergency laws for another year, saying 13 attempts had been made over the past year to overthrow the administration of President Hosni Mubarak.

"We have uncovered and referred to prosecution since last October 13 cases of attempts made by rightists and leftist armed terrorist groups who tried to undermine the security of the state," Interior Minister Hassan Abu Basha told parliament.

The extension of the emergency laws — imposed on Oct. 6, 1981, the day President Anwar Sadat was assassinated by Muslim Fundamentalists — is in certainty as the government commands a majority of the 342 parliamentary seats.

The minister told deputies that last February a foreign terrorist organisation was rounded up in Cairo.

Cairo newspapers have reported the arrest of members of Palestinian groups sent to Egypt on sabotage missions.

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not before... we believe the army should remain united," he said.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

VIDEO

CULTURAL CENTRES

MUSEUMS

CHURCHES

PRAYER TIMES

FOOD

ENTERTAINMENT

ARTS

MOVIES

TELEVISION

BOOKS

CDs

Gandhi remembered on birthday

Text and photo
by P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Memories of a great life and some of the noblest principles of mankind were revived Sunday in Amman when the Jordan-India Friendship Society and the embassy of India jointly organised a ceremony to mark the 114th anniversary of the birth of the late Indian Leader, Mahatma Gandhi.

Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, who presided over the ceremony held at the Amman Chamber of Commerce, reminded the audience of the principles which are "universal, abiding and unassimilated by the passage of time," preached by Gandhi, popularly known as "Mahatma (Great Soul)" in his struggle for the independence of India from colonialism and for equality for all Indians.

Mr. Abu Odeh compared the life of Gandhi to that of Jesus Christ by pointing out the Indian leader's denunciation of violence of any sort. Mr. Abu Odeh said: "He believed that such means would only perpetuate the ill-will, deepen the hatreds and create human misery without leading anywhere...

This attitude was not new to the world. Another person subject to similar violence some 2,000 years ago had said about his opponents: "Father, forgive them. They know not what they do."

"But to repeat this message in the 20th century was remarkable and subject to open derision."

Mr. Abu Odeh also reminded the audience of Gandhi's just view towards the rights of Muslims in Palestine and quoted some of the late leader's words on the subject.



Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh views a photographic exhibition on Gandhi's life Sunday in the company of Indian ambassador Pyare Lal Santoshi

"With remarkable prescience, from as far back as 1920, Gandhi warned of the injustice being planned (against Palestinians) and spoke out against its possibility."

"He then said: 'By no concern of ethics, can Palestine be given to the Jews as a result of war... Muslims claim Palestine as an integral part of the Arab World. They are bound to retain its custody as an injunction of the Prophet. That does not mean that the Jews and Christians cannot go there. What non-Muslims cannot do is to acquire sovereign jurisdiction.'

The Jews cannot receive sovereign rights in a place that has been held for centuries by Muslim powers."

Indian Ambassador to Jordan Pyare Lal Santoshi, who welcomed the gathering to the function, also spoke on Gandhi's life and outlined the heroic struggle the Indian leader led to achieve India's independence.

"Mahatma Gandhi did not belong to India alone but to the world as a whole. For he worked and fought for humanity at large."

Meeting acts to ensure stricter drug control

By Aifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The intercountry meeting on "Essential Drugs for Primary Health Care" has recommended a list of 32 drugs to be used at the primary health care level, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) pharmaceutical diagnostic and therapeutic substances regional advisor, Ranjit Roy Chaudhury.

The meeting, which was held at the Amra Hotel during the period Sept. 28 - Oct. 3 and organised by the Jordanian Ministry of Health in conjunction with WHO, was attended by 24 representatives from 12 countries. These were Afghanistan, Bahrain, Cyprus, the Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic, Egypt, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Jordan.

Drug limitation

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Chaudhury said that the aim of the meeting is to limit the number of drugs used at the primary health care level because "there has been a lot of drugs used unnecessarily at this stage of treatment."

He added that another aim is that the poor sections of the population should be provided with effective drugs which are inexpensive and are available to them at all times."

A limited list of drugs for primary health care is thought also to be of benefit to doctors, to primary health workers as well as to the patients.

The recommended list of drugs agreed upon by all participants at the meeting has yet to be approved by regional director for the Eastern Mediterranean region, Hussein Gezairy, he said.

Referring to Dr. Gezairy's participation in the opening sessions of the meeting, Dr. Chaudhury



Ranjit Roy Chaudhury

said that he stressed the importance of the meeting in providing essential drugs to all people, in decreasing expenditure in the storage of such drugs and in the provision of access to people at great distances from the health care centres.

Dr. Chaudhury pointed out that the selected drugs were separated into two lists. He explained that one list is to be used by primary health care workers who have been educated only up to the sixth grade.

The other list, he added, is to be used by the second group of health care workers with training up to the 11th grade.

Dr. Chaudhury said that a third list will be selected at a subsequent meeting next year to be used by doctors for "we believe that doctors should be limited to a fixed number of drugs to get more familiar with the few rather than having to cope with the many."

He went on to say that the third limited list of drugs to be selected will be used by doctors "in those countries where the doctor is the first level health provider to the community."

Another achievement of the meeting is that each drug will be accompanied by a one page description to be supplied to the primary health care workers. "We believe that for the primary health care workers in use the drug pro-

perly, they must have a short description of the drug."

The description sheet, he said, will include a summary of the drug, the proper doses, and suitable precautions "if used with other drugs."

The drugs list and descriptions, after being approved by WHO regional directors, will be published in several languages for all countries. Dr. Chaudhury said: "We are all working towards the WHO objective of achieving "health for all" by the year 2,000 and one of the eight planks of the WHO programme is the primary health care approach," he stressed.

The third area of discussion in the meeting, Dr. Chaudhury said, is the availability of drugs at the primary health care level and that "the shortages of drugs at some time and the accumulation of drugs at other times should be avoided."

Regarding this subject, the meeting has discussed it thoroughly and made recommendations on the whole chain of procurement, the storage of adequate quantities, distribution and the final prescription of the drug at each level, he said.

WHO assistance

WHO will assist countries in the implementation of this recommendation, he pointed out. "In our programmes we are helping many countries to see that the drugs are safe primarily by helping to develop drug laboratories in the countries of the region."

WHO, he added, assists countries to develop national drug policies by providing them with up-to-date information.

Dr. Chaudhury said that the 32 drugs listed at the primary health care level "should be enough to take care of about 60-70 per cent of patients needs at this level of treatment."

With a limited drug list, he pointed out, there might be scope for future projects by countries for joint-manufacturing and joint-procurement; "what we call pooled purchase."

He said that WHO's main idea is to get to the poor 800 million people of the world who are living in total poverty. They do not have money to buy drugs or reach primary health care centres."

It was also recommended that WHO should train more people from different levels of society as drug controllers, family health care workers, and teachers, he said.

Regarding public awareness of drugs, it was recommended that through the media, people should know more about the use of drugs so as to change the beliefs and attitudes of the societies, he said.

He explained that some people feel that "they have been cheated

Jordan's Bonn envoy emphasises E. C.'s role in pressurising Israel

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's ambassador to West Germany said here Sunday that Europe can play an effective role in the Middle East region and force Israel to implement United Nations resolutions on Middle East issues.

Speaking in an interview with the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the ambassador, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, said that Europe can help halt Israel's policy of Judaizing the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and stop persecuting Arab inhabitants under Israeli occupation rule.

In the interview conducted ahead of a visit to Jordan by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Sharif Fawwaz said Bonn has a significant role to play within the European Community and Europe in general.

The European stand vis-a-vis the Middle East is of paramount

importance and this was best manifested in Europe's contribution towards defusing the tension in Lebanon that resulted from Israel's invasion of Lebanese territory last summer, the ambassador said.

Mr. Kohl's visit to Jordan will have great importance because the chancellor will have the opportunity to have a close-hand look at the region's situation and the Palestine issue in particular, Sharif Fawwaz added.

The ambassador also praised Jordanian-West German relations. West Germany, he said, has contributed generously to Jordan's economic projects. He expressed the hope that bilateral relations will be further bolstered for the interest of both peoples.

Mr. Kohl, who will pay a two-day visit to Jordan, will proceed later to Cairo for a visit to Egypt.

Chamber group visits JEA

AMMAN (J.T.) — A delegation representing the Arab-Belgian-Luxembourg joint chamber of commerce Sunday met Jordanian businessmen and other officials to discuss prospects for bolstering economic and trade cooperation between Jordan and Belgium and Luxembourg.

The delegation is scheduled to have meetings with officials at the Central Bank of Jordan, the Ministry of Transport and the Free Zones Corporation.

Later, Mr. Coulon and his party held talks with several Jordanian businessmen at the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce on increasing the volume of trade between Jordan and Belgium and Luxembourg.

The delegation head voiced the expatriates' appreciation for Jordanian national stands vis-a-vis Arab issues especially the Palestine problem.

Mr. Coulon told the delegation that they have a duty to serve the causes of their motherland by pub-

Badran, S. Korean aide discuss economic links

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Sunday conferred with the visiting South Korean Minister of Construction, Chong Yink Ho Kin. During the meeting, they discussed bilateral cooperation especially in the economic field, and ways of promoting them.

The meeting was also attended by Minister of Public Works Awni Al Masri and the South Korean ambassador to Jordan, Jai Sung Kim.

Meanwhile, Mr. Al Masri received in his office Sunday Mr. Kin and his accompanying delegation.

The meeting was attended by the South Korean Ambassador to Jordan.

During the meeting, the two

sides discussed ways of promoting cooperation between the two countries in the field of construction as well as the exchange of technical expertise.

Mr. Al Masri briefed the delegation on the future plans of the Ministry of Public Works.

Mr. Al Masri Saturday gave a banquet in honour of the Korean minister and his accompanying delegation.

Attending the banquet were several Jordanian min-

isters and senior officials and the South Korean ambassador to Jordan.

Mr. Kin later left for Baghdad after his two-day visit to Jordan during which he met senior Jordanian officials and discussed with them ways of promoting economic cooperation between Jordan and South Korea. In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Kin expressed his appreciation to the Jordanian government and for the achievements of the Jordanian people under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein.

Mr. Kin also expressed the South Korean government's interest in promoting friendship and cooperation with Jordan.

Expats seek firmer ties with Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing Jordanian expatriates living in Chile met here Sunday Ministry of Information Under-Secretary Peter Salah with whom they discussed the prospects of bolstering their ties with the motherland.

Mr. Salah told the delegation that they have a duty to serve the causes of their motherland by pub-

licising and defending its policies in Chile and also to help increase Jordanian-Chilean cooperation and ties of friendship.

The delegation head voiced the expatriates' appreciation for Jordanian national stands vis-a-vis Arab issues especially the Palestine problem.

"We represent the social, eco-

nomic and information sectors of expatriates in Chile and, as a society, we desire to serve as a liaison capacity between the motherland and Chile," he said.

The head of the delegation also hoped for even stronger relations of friendship and cooperation between the expatriates and Jordan in cultural, vocational and scientific affairs.

Mahmoud seeks to promote reading

By Salameh Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A seminar on poetry and literature was held Tuesday at the Amman Youth Club under the chairmanship of Mr. Haidar Mahmoud, director of the Department of Culture and Arts in the Ministry of Culture and Youth.

Mr. Haidar Mahmoud discussed with the audience the problems facing authors, poets, artists and the cultural movement in Jordan.

Briefing the audience about the book crisis, Mr. Mahmoud said that the main reason for not having readers who can differentiate between what is good and what is bad is the lack of literary critics who can academically criticise the books that are published.

Mr. Mahmoud explained that, in order to have more people interested in buying and reading books, we as a department of culture as well as other centres of culture in Jordan should receive more financial support from the government.

Mr. Mahmoud was then asked why books published abroad in countries like Lebanon, Kuwait or Iraq are being distributed more comprehensively than in Jordan — eventually forcing Jordanian authors to publish their books out-

side the country in order to achieve a better volume of sales and distribution.

Third, is the money problem, he said, for the Jordanian government spends only 0.5 per cent of its budget on culture and arts. A country like Senegal for example, he pointed out, spends 14 per cent of its total budget on cultural activities and the arts every year.

Mr. Mahmoud also stressed the need to boost cultural activities in Jordanian cities and villages through encouraging different artistic activities.

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Hope before fear

LEBANESE DRUZE leader Walid Junblatt's announcement Sunday of a "civil administration" in the Shouf Mountains may be only a provisional move that will not lead to the partition of Lebanon. But is it?

The Falangists, who like Mr. Junblatt say they all are for a strong Lebanese government, have their own administration in the areas under their control. They levy their own unofficial taxes, deploy their own police force and run their own municipal affairs. So, in principle, why not the Druze?

It is not so much the Junblatt announcement itself that appears dangerous or, at least, poses many difficult questions to the already difficult situation in Lebanon. It is the timing of the move that is likely to add more fears about the future of the country as an independent and sovereign Arab state.

During the past several days, the truce between the warring Lebanese militias has been generally holding. The different political groups, and individuals, have been preparing for the proposed national reconciliation conference, with many hopes. Exchanges of prisoners, or hostages as they may be, between Mr. Junblatt's party and the Falangists have been taking place in a better, more friendly atmosphere. Arab mediation efforts, as against foreign intervention in internal Lebanese affairs, have been gathering so much momentum that hopes of the Arab masses in Lebanon's unity and liberation are now at a new and encouraging pitch.

There, in the middle of all these positive signs and steps, comes the announcement by Mr. Junblatt that he wants a new order in the areas under his control. To some, that move, coupled with the desertion of about 600 soldiers of the Lebanese army to the Junblatt camp, can only fuel fears, and perhaps rightly so, that the proposed national dialogue will be preempted. To us, it is difficult to say otherwise. Our hopes, however, will remain above our fears, contemplating reason in the end will triumph over chaos in Lebanon.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Irresponsible statements

AS EFFORTS are being made in Lebanon at present to cleanse the atmosphere prior to holding a national reconciliation, we are surprised to hear former Lebanese President Camille Chamoun's statement calling for the formation of a new Lebanese government instead. Chamoun said there will be no need for the reconciliation conference if a new government is formed grouping all parties in Lebanon. This statement coincided with another by the leader of the Falangist militia who stressed that his forces will maintain their independent status regardless of the nature of the coming government. We are greatly surprised to hear these statements at a time when the legitimate Beirut government is declaring that it wants to hold the national reconciliation conference with the purpose of preserving the country's unity and for establishing security and stability.

There is a clear contradiction between these statements and the stand of the Beirut government which enjoys the support of Chamoun and the Falangists. This contradiction does not help the cause of brotherly cooperation and the cleansing of the atmosphere for peace. The statements of the Falangists and Chamoun can only increase the chances of hostilities. It is time that all factions in Lebanon realised that any attempts to abort the coming reconciliation dialogue or conference will be futile and the continuation of disturbances and chaos can serve only the enemies of Lebanon. We hope that the Beirut government will wash its hands once and for all of the evil doings of the Falangists because they are trouble makers who can only drag the country to another civil war.

Al Dustour: Evil intentions

THE FALANGISTS harbour evil intentions towards Lebanon and the future of its embattled people. The leader of the Falangists was quoted by Israeli radio as saying that his militias will maintain their status and their armed presence regardless of the kind of government which Lebanon will have. The Falangists are thus trying to undermine the present opportunity for holding a national reconciliation conference among Lebanon's factions to re-establish security and peace. The Falangists had earlier announced that they will not be bound by any agreement that might result from the projected national dialogue. The Falangists are thus following a course similar to that of Israel which is bent on obstructing reconciliation and perpetuating its occupation of Lebanon.

The Falangists could in fact succeed in their plans and their designs if the reconciliation dialogue is not held very soon. Lebanon's factions and leaders of the warring groups should immediately sit down and discuss the future of their country. They ought to know that any violation of the present ceasefire will open the door wide open for a resumption of the fighting on a large scale and put an end to all prospects of peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Iran resorts to blackmail

IRAN'S THREAT to block the Strait of Hormuz and obstruct shipping in the Gulf if Iraq is supplied with French strategic planes reflect its desperate situation and the self-destructive course it has chosen for itself and for its neighbours in the Gulf region. Iran is trying to pressure the Western countries in to stopping the shipment of French planes to Iraq and has succeeded in prompting Washington to exercise pressure on the French to stop the shipment. This is an Iranian blackmail campaign directed against the west and it is regrettable to find the United States succumbing to it and trying to prevent Iraq from arming itself against aggression. It is not surprising to see Washington acting in this way after it had exploited the Gulf war to serve its own interests. Washington sold arms to Iran via Israel and this reflects Washington's interest to see the war continue endlessly. Washington is not interested in maintaining security in the Gulf as it claims, but it is rather concerned to safeguard its commercial interests. If the United States is concerned over the security of the Gulf, it must not try to deny Iraq the opportunity to arm itself so as to repel the aggression coming from Iran that has been armed by the United States and Israel. The only way to safeguard international interests in the Gulf and to reach a peace is to stop the war by refraining from providing Iran with more destructive weapons. Iraq has the right to arm itself, and any change in policy on Iraq is to be regarded as purely as a surrender to Iranian blackmail.

DE FACTONOMICS

Gulf war: Mounting threat to world peace

THREE YEARS have passed since the beginning of the Iraq-Iran war in September 1980. In spite of its high cost in manpower, finance and other resources, Iran seems not at all eager to bring it to an end.

If Iran does not calculate the damaging consequences of the war, Iraq is fully aware of such consequences and the lost opportunities in not utilising resources for economic and social development objectives.

The following question must have been on the minds of the Iraqis, as well as others for some time: What should be done to put an acceptable end to this war?

Indeed, one can read a number of approaches which the Iraqis have probably adopted over time, but so far without

success. Of course, for any settlement to be achieved, the other party has to accept it; or be forced to accept it.

Iraq managed for the first year to defeat the Iranians and occupy Iranian territory. It achieved remarkable military victories which should have toned down the Iranian ambitions to export instability into the Gulf.

In spite of these victories, Iran did not accept to negotiate a settlement. Rather, it used the fact that part of its territory was occupied to distract its people from the worsening economic conditions at home.

Iraq then withdrew from occupied areas which gave Iran a face-saving opportunity to agree on an end to the fighting. Instead, Iran waged successive

attacks across the Iraqi borders without any clear success.

At the political front, Iraq has been much more cooperative with various missions of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations which attempted to mediate between the two countries.

However, the present stalemate offers no foreseeable solution. Iran exports 2.5 million barrels of oil daily, worth about \$72.5 million. It allocates \$35 million a day to war requirements while the balance is spent on other government needs.

On the other hand, Iraq exports 0.7 million barrels a day worth of \$20.3 million which is not enough to meet the monthly requirement of \$1 billion.

Financial assistance from other Arab countries in the Gulf has to be provided regularly in addition to other credit arrangements.

There is also a gap in manpower since the population of Iraq is about three times that of Iran. This, of course, does not necessarily lead to the conclusion that Iran has a definite advantage over Iraq. War management, just as in economic management, makes a lot of difference, and Iraq has been much more efficient in this area.

However, the continuous flow of oil exports of Iran at a higher quantity than before the war and its larger manpower base can explain the fact that Iran is in no hurry to put an end to the war and that a number of

countries have strengthened their economic and military cooperation with Iran.

Iraq should realise these developments and perhaps might want to opt for a new approach to the war; namely, to make it an international crisis by striking Kharg Island, the Iranian oil outlet, and destroy it.

If this could not be done by the weapons presently in the hands of Iraq, but the French Super Etendards or other equivalent weaponry should help do the job.

Facing this development, Iraq would be forced to settle down for negotiating an end to the war either directly or, as it would more probably do, in consequence to its attempt of closing the Strait of Hormuz.

While the Iranian oil exports could all too easily be compensated for by other oil producers, its destruction will not create an international energy crisis. However, the blockage of Hormuz would lead to energy shortages which the West as a whole cannot accept to endure.

Still, it seems that the only way to end the Gulf war has to be through blocking Iranian oil exports. This is an unfortunate and uncontrollable way out, but stands as a more favourable one to Iraq than continued fighting and mobilisation for an unpredictable period.

Maybe Iran, itself is inviting an imposed settlement through direct involvement of Western powers.

Belgium pays for earning too little, spending too much

Belgium was recently in a bad way, torn by economic decline and intercommunal rivalries. But Paul Cheeseright reports that a touch of decisive government is helping it to recover.

BRUSSELS — Once upon a time, Belgium was the economic laughing stock of Europe, bloated by prosperity but earning too little and paying itself too much.

Foreign debts spiralled as a series of fractious and short-lived coalitions repeatedly failed to address the country's deep-seated economic ills.

But no longer. The centre-right government of Prime Minister Wilfried Martens gives the impression of having a grip, of turning its back on eight years of drift.

Recovery has become a catchword in parts of the business community. The government's policies even have the carefully qualified approval of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

In a sense this is just an impression. Some indicators tell a sorry tale about the economy, and there is certainly no consensus within Belgium that 'recovery' is taking place.

The other nine said this was an issue for the NATO alliance rather than the community and refused to discuss it.

After threats that Mr. Haralambopoulos might not be able to represent the community when addresses the assembly this week, Greece made major concessions, accepting a watered-down economic statement omitted harsh criticism of U.S. policy in the original Greek draft.

In New York, community foreign minister will still have to discuss inborn differences between Greece and its partners on East-West issues and the Middle East, diplomats in Brussels said.

Another recent sign of displeasure over Greece's political stand came from West Germany, which objected to a grant to Athens of more than \$90 million in community funding to promote technical education.

within the European Monetary System. Then it sought to offset the inflationary effects of this by cutting into the prevailing system of wage indexation and using special powers to hold wages down until the end of 1984. All the same, prices are still rising at an annual rate of 7.9 per cent.

Extra help for companies came through a cut in corporation tax to 45 from 52 per cent. Tax breaks were offered to encourage the raising of new capital.

The Brussels Bourse loved it; the value of shares rose 90 per cent between June 1981 and June 1983. Confidence was also expressed in a relatively high level of investment. Against the international trend, investment in processing industry last year was running six percent above its 1981 level.

The results of the policy geared to competitiveness have shown up in the trade balance. In the first five months of this year, exports from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union were 1,068.4 billion Belgian francs (BFr) (\$19.4 billion) against BFr948.9 billion in the same period of 1982. But the first five months of 1983 the trade deficit was almost halved to BFr87 billion. But the increase in exports has not been accompanied by a resurgence of activity at home. According to Dun and Bradstreet, the American business information company, there were 19.4 per cent more bankruptcies last June than in June 1982.

Kredietbank's industrial activity index, including the depressed building sector, is bumping along at a low level, while consumer demand, measured through sales tax receipts, has started to work out deal in Geneva.

Business confidence arises less from what the government has done than the fact it clearly intends to do something. Although subject to the usual squalls that befall Brussels politics, the coalition has already survived a heated term by Belgian standards, and some observers are predicting it will stay its full course until 1985.

Mr. Daniel Janssen, chairman of the Federation of Belgian Enterprises, the employers' organisation, said during the summer: "After the very dark years from 1973 to 1981, I believe that Belgium has made a major turnaround since 1982."

The failure to echo his optimism elsewhere in the country is conspicuous. Mr. Guy Spitaels, president of the opposition Socialist Party, said last month that the government's policies had "dragged the country towards deflation with all the consequences that implies." Trade union leaders are also expressing concern about a continuing shakeout in industry and services.

Despite its sweeping constitutional powers, the government has so far failed in its efforts to make a dent in the jobless figures. By the end of July the total out of work was 605,200, or 14.8 per cent, a level topped in the EEC only by Ireland.

The figure may drop over the coming months as government plans to increase corporate workforce by three per cent under work-sharing schemes take effect — there are financial penalties for companies not achieving the target.

The August budget showed that next year the government will have to finance a deficit of BFr563.2 billion, equivalent to 11.5 per cent of the Gross National Product (GNP). It aims to reduce the deficit to a more manageable 7 per cent by 1985.

Although the rate of increase in the deficit has slowed, the very fact that it is still increasing worries and angers the Federation of Belgian Enterprises — financing it will keep interest rates high, curb expansion and the possibilities of more jobs.

The level of government spending will remain a key issue and it seems likely that the government will simply keep nibbling away at parts of the budget, dismantling Mr. Janssen for not taking a big enough bite and dismantling Mr. Spitaels for touching it at all.

It would make a world of difference if there was a sustained move towards international economic growth. Over half the Belgian GNP is tied up in trade, and the government's austerity programme would be more palatable internally if export-led recovery could turn into export-led expansion.

The Financial Times

Athens keen on leading a self-styled E.C.



By Neocosmos Tzallas
Reuter

ATHENS — Despite possible diplomatic damage, Greece's Socialist government is expected to continue its controversial foreign policy for domestic political reasons.

The government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is using its current presidency of the European Community to flaunt its independence from the United States and Western Europe.

Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos enraged his col-

leagues from the other nine community countries this month by blocking joint condemnation of the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean airliner.

Diplomats here saw the Greek stand as aimed at appealing hard-line ideologies in the governing Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and the Greek Communist Party (KKE).

They believe Mr. Papandreou may continue his radical anti-Western rhetoric because he needs the support of the KKE, which controls most of Greece's trade unions.

Analysts say the government also wants to show its supporters that Greece has thrown off 30 years of American tutelage, especially as it has just signed an agreement to keep U.S. military bases in Greece for five more years.

By any interpretation, the diplomatic cost of the country's maverick stand in the community has been heavy and has largely overshadowed economic issues, on which some consensus has been reached.

Observers believe the progress of Greece's relationship with the rest of the community depends on the outcome of a continuing struggle within PASOK between pragmatic technocrats who run the economy and socialist ide-

ologues running foreign policy and the party mechanism.

Prime Minister Papandreou, who tries to keep a balance between these two trends, appears to be drawing back from aggravating his community partners too much.

He has publicly praised his foreign minister for his stand on the Korean airliner. But he has also stated that though any country can have its own foreign policy, "cooperation with other countries should not be undermined."

That statement was seen here as implying regret that Greece's dispute with the rest of the community had been allowed to reach such a peak of anger.

However, few analysts believe the Socialist government intends to change its line and adopt a pro-Western policy.

Its stand is widely seen as designed largely for internal political consumption in view of elections which are scheduled for 1985 but could take place in June next year to coincide with voting for the European parliament.

Before Greece assumed the six-month presidency on July 1, the Socialist government gave wide publicity to the prestige which the office would confer on the country.

But its track record since its election two years ago has been one of consistent disagreement with

the community on issues such as relations with the United States and Eastern Europe, farm prices and the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

As community president, Greece insisted on community discussion of its proposal for a six-month delay in missile deployment, claiming postponement would give more time to U.S. and Soviet arms control negotiators to work out a deal in Geneva.

The other nine said this was an issue for the NATO alliance rather than the community and refused to discuss it.

After threats that Mr. Haralambopoulos might not be able to represent the community when addresses the assembly this week, Greece made major concessions, accepting a watered-down economic statement omitted harsh criticism of U.S. policy in the original Greek draft.

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Another recent sign of displeasure over Greece's political stand came from West Germany, which objected to a grant to Athens of more than \$90 million in community funding to promote technical education.

But Mr. Shore,

Film on astronaut may be mixed blessing for Glenn

By David Nagy
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Ex-astronaut John Glenn, already a public idol and a top White House contender, is about to become a reluctant Hollywood celebrity as well.

This month, the elite of the political and film worlds will attend the world premiere of "The Right Stuff", a much-ballyhooed dramatisation of the early days of the U.S. Space Programme. And according to sneak previews, Mr. Glenn emerges as the film's hero.

Aides of the Ohio Senator have high hopes the film will prove a publicity gold mine in the midst of his run for the opposition Democratic Party's 1984 presidential nomination.

But despite raves from the reviews, Mr. Glenn, who in 1962 was the first American to orbit the earth, has deep doubts about the project.

He refused overtures from the

producers to associate himself with the film, despite support from other astronauts, the U.S. Defense Department and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

He read an early draft of the script, and did not like it.

"Mr. Glenn characterised it as more like 'Laurel and Hardy go to space' than the high-altitude that the NASA project represented," one aide said.

"His concern is that an era of optimism and patriotism may be reduced to high comedy."

Another Glenn staff member said resignedly: "I think about the movie the way I think about the weather: There's nothing you can do about it."

As an astronaut and a politician, Mr. Glenn has made a point of lacing his speeches with inspirational passages about the values he learned growing up in the midwestern hamlet of New Concord, Ohio: deep religious faith

embracing the teaching of Presbyterian Sunday school, a close-knit and wholesome family life and fierce sense of patriotism.

In political circles, this approach and his lacklustre speaking-style have saddled him with a dull image which he has worked hard to overcome during his campaign.

In the race for the Democratic nomination, Mr. Glenn and former Vice President Walter Mondale are running far ahead of five other major rivals.

Mr. Mondale leads in most opinion polls but Mr. Glenn has drawn level in some and was preferred as an opponent to President Reagan in one recent survey.

Some of his supporters believe the film is just what Mr. Glenn needs to shoot his presidential bid into orbit, but the senator himself has said it would be unfortunate if his character, played by actor Ed Harris, came across as "a Presbyterian prude" or "a flying chihuahua".



Senator John Glenn

Tom Wolfe.

The book portrayed Mr. Glenn as a plios and clean-scrubbed fellow, fond of making patriotic speeches and lecturing the other astronauts on the subject of proper moral behaviour.

The other astronauts were depicted as rakish daredevils, members of a clique test-pilot elite, who lived by a code of "drinking and driving, driving and drinking" and viewed Mr. Glenn as something of a prig.

Mr. Glenn's aides said ex-astronaut Gordon Cooper, a technical consultant on the film, visited the campaign office earlier this year soliciting Mr. Glenn's support or at least his neutrality.

"Mr. Cooper asked that we not defame the project in public," one Glenn aide said. "They were concerned that Mr. Glenn might have something to say that might affect early reaction to the film." His response was: "We wish the film well but we'll have nothing to do

with it."

Jackie Becher, who is handling public relations for "The Right Stuff", says the script has gone through many rewritings since the version Mr. Glenn was shown by a script agency official.

Mr. Becher has not seen the final version of the film, which runs more than three hours, but says: "It's obvious throughout the script that John Glenn is a very moral man. I can't imagine him looking bad, but I just don't know."

"The Right Stuff" is scheduled to open in mid-October in Washington, but with Hollywood-style fanfare.

Mr. Becher said invitations would be sent to President Reagan, congressional leaders, all the presidential candidates, all the astronauts and many show business celebrities.

A spokesman for Mr. Glenn said the senator would be out of town.

JOHN GLENN
Randa Habib's
corner

Candles at a party

Children adore to celebrate their birthdays surrounded by friends and to receive gifts. This is absolutely normal.

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The ladies are comfortably seated sipping fruit juices and coffee, lifting their small finger and talking about a multitude of subjects. In the meantime, the children are gathered together in the corner of the room — when it is in a club — or in the family room when it is in a house, far away however, so that no one hears them. In fact they are asked to make themselves as scarce as possible and not to shout. Some of these children bothered — by the velvet suits, and ties that strangle them or fancy dress — cannot even play their favourite game. They are just sitting there waiting for the time to eat the cake.

A photographer is taking pictures and very often now the party is video taped and this is why everybody is dressed up so as to appear at their best on the small screen.

When the time comes to blow the candles, the star of the event needs the table to blow the candles surrounded by his mother and all the mothers are there next to their offspring. The camera is clicking: Everybody smiles and shows his best profile. The buffet is opened, the children eat from the cake in particular because all the other dishes are not to their taste. Some look at the *taboule* and the stuffed vine leaves thinking that they would have preferred them to be marshmallows or even biscuits.

The party is over, children leave accompanied by their mother, each one holding a small gadget given to them by the mother of their friend.

They leave thinking that at school tomorrow it would be much nicer. They would really be able to play and to dream of birthday parties where the adults wouldn't be there to be the stars.

Abusing public property

By Salah Abdul Samad

For a long time, Jordanian citizens used to view public property in the country as "no-man's property" ... and this attitude was manifested in the wide-scale abuse by certain citizens of anything that they could lay hand on.

Irresponsible people used to break street lamps, trees... or damage telephones installed in booths, bus seats and school chairs. Some of these used in leave a fauna turned on in a government department or leave the lights on in daylight. As a result the treasury suffered and large sums of money were wasted without benefiting anybody. The government had to allocate additional funds for repair work and to pay for the extra electric power consumed in vain...

It is regrettable to say that this act of vandalism has not completely disappeared from our society. We advocate the idea of establishing a Jordanian society for the protection of public property which will help spread awareness in this respect... It could be established along the lines of the Jordanian Society for the Protection of Road Accidents which has indeed enhanced the public's awareness in reduce road accidents. We hope that this proposal will be taken into account and put into effect.

'A romantic, a refugee from industrial civilisation'

New book reveals truth about cowboys

By Michael Hughes
Reuter

NEW YORK — The real American cowboy seldom carried a gun, was often black or brown and occasionally Indian, was scruffy and malnourished and had ceased to exist years before John Wayne was even born, according to a new book.

"The American cowboy" says that the horse-riding migrant labourers who gave rise to the legend were part of a system of ranching that lasted only for about 30 years from 1865 to 1895.

During these years of the cattle boom there were probably not more than 50,000 cowboys in the United States. They usually worked as cowboys from March to September and during the winter months many washed dishes or tended bars.

The men who inspired a multi-million dollar entertainment industry usually earned about \$30 a week for up to 14 hours' work a day in heat and dust, cold and wet.

They lived on a monotonous and vitamin-deficient diet of beef, bacon, biscuits and beans — the latter wistfully known as "prairie strawberries".

Authors Long Taylor and Ingrid Maier include in their lavishly

illustrated book several pictures of cowboys in trail camps taken around 1890.

They show grimy-looking groups of men wearing an assortment of work clothes. There are no guns in sight and the only concession to the legend is that all are wearing the wide-brimmed hats created by the eponymous John B. Stetson.

The book, published by Harper and Row at \$50, says the cowboy myth began to grow through dime novels published in the 1870s.

Wild West shows and frontier melodramas on stage spread the legend of the cowboy as, in the authors' words: "a romantic, a refugee from industrial civilisation."

Buffalo Bill's Wild West show toured America and Europe, including four years in Paris where "L'Ouest Sauvage" was a big hit.

Owen Wister's best-selling 1902 novel "The Virginian" created the romantic cowboy. The hero was brave and honourable, tough but soft-spoken and was later portrayed by Gary Cooper.

Almost all Western heroes, then and now, are impeccably Anglo-Saxon. In fact, "the American cowboy", points out that about one-third of all trail hands were black or Mexican and a few were American Indians...

One black cowboy who became



Actor John Wayne

huldog. When he retired from performing at the age of 50, he estimated he had huldogged 5,000 steers. He was killed by a horse when he was 62.

By the time the infant U.S. industry took up the cowboy theme in 1903 with "the great train robbery", the myth was doing far better than the substance.

The spread of the railway to the West, a fall in beef prices and the fencing off of much of the open range made the cowboy largely redundant, reducing him to a farm hand.

His glamourised successors included the acrobatic bronco Billy Anderson and Tom Mix, the strong and silent Randolph Scott, Gary Cooper and John Wayne and the singing Gene Autry and Roy Rogers, born Leonard Slye in Duck Run, Ohio.

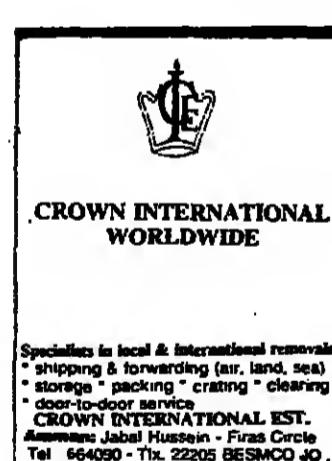
Long Taylor writes: "The future may hold the punk cowboy, the computer cowboy, the Third World cowboy and the Astral cowboy."

"None of these could be further from reality than the series of mythical cowboys we have already created, yet all will be equally important as reflections of ourselves and our aspirations — which is, after all, the function of a myth."



The mythical cowboy: A character far from reality.

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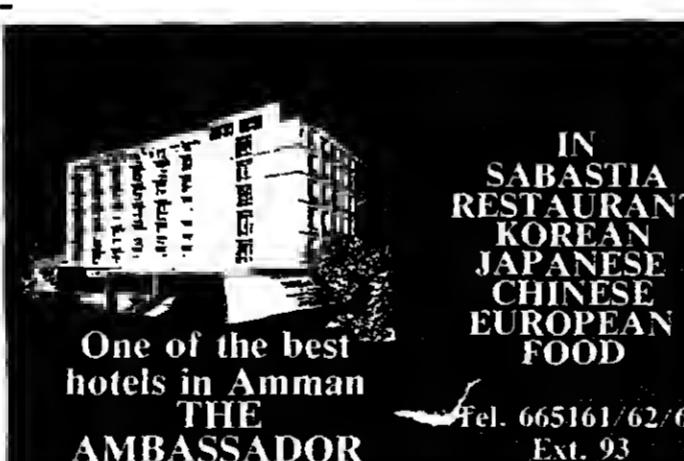
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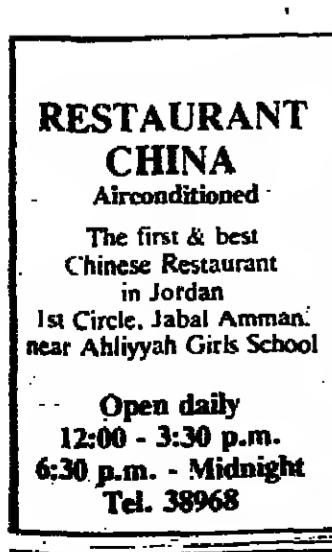
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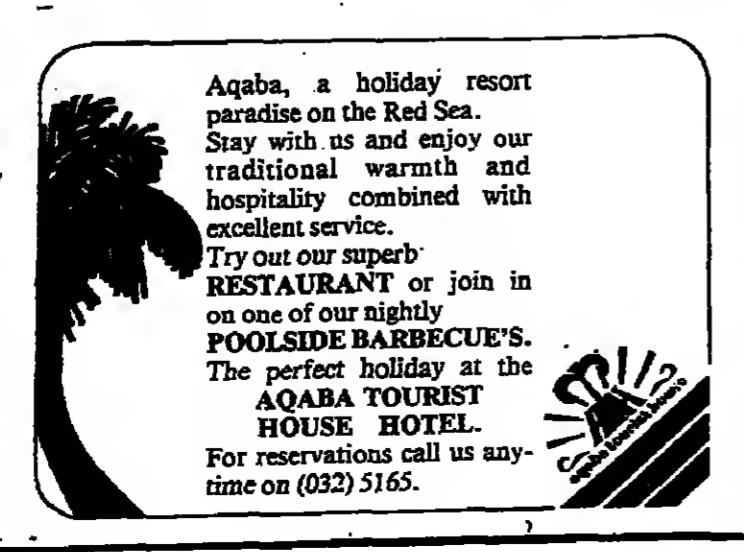
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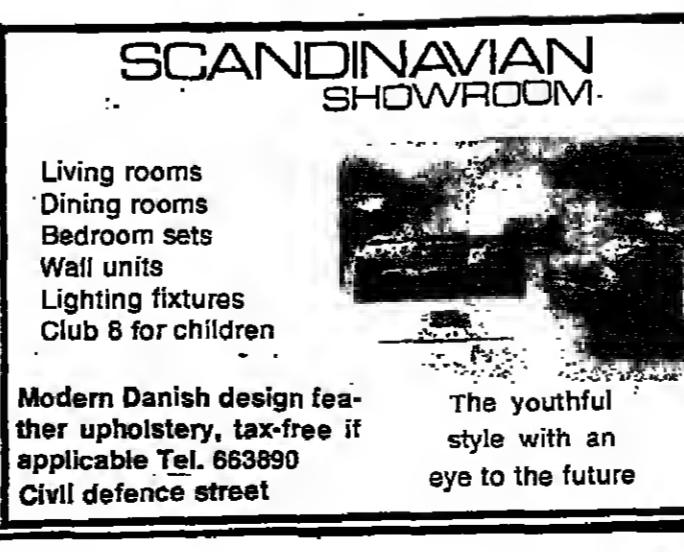


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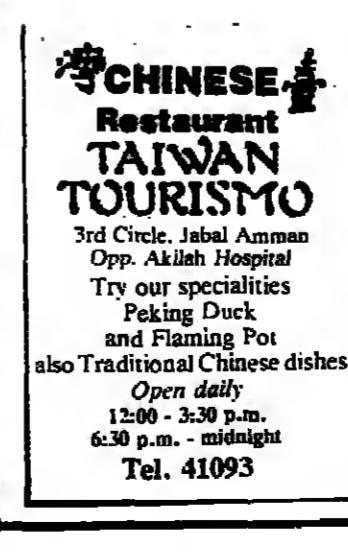


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Ministry aims to develop soccer, Abu Nowar says

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar said here Tuesday night that the aims of his ministry and those of the Jordanian Football Federation (JFF) are to develop soccer in Jordan and recruit youths and sportsmen that can represent and serve their country and society and set a good example to others in this field.

Speaking in an interview broadcast by Jordan Television, Mr. Abu Nowar said that his ministry is keen on developing the psychological fitness of players to enable them to present a brave and sportsmanlike performance on the field; and it is also interested in developing in the players a spirit of competence, a sense of belonging and cooperation.

In the interview conducted by a number of reporters for the daily newspaper Mr. Abu Nowar said that in 1980, Jordan had 30 clubs and 2,000 players and 20 referees, and their activities were limited. At present, he said, Jordan has 133 sports clubs and 100 referees of whom seven are recognised int-

The minister revealed that the JFF donated a total of JD 60,000 to charitable societies over the past three years. The JFF, he explained, is financed by the proceeds of matches fees which amounted to JD 480,000 in 1982 and JD 300,000 so far this year.

According to Mr. Abu Nowar, Jordan's national football team has played 34 matches so far and JFF has been dispatching referees to Britain for further training and has invited several world known referees to give lectures in Jordan.

The minister announced that the JFF will cooperate with the Ministry of Education for upgrading football standards and training school student.

Al Hajri leads the field in Oman rally

AMMAN (J.T.) — Gulf Champion Said Al Hajri of Qatar and his British co-driver John Spiller head the field for the three-day Oman international Car Rally starting Wednesday night over 1,750 kms (1,093 miles) of rugged mountains and desert, reports received here Wednesday said.

Thirty-one cars are due to set out on the first 660-km (412 mile) leg of the rally, part of the annual Gulf-Rally Challenge.

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Visiting Chinese volleyball team beats Yarmouk

IRBID (J.T.) — The visiting Chinese universities volleyball team beat Yarmouk University team 3-0 in a friendly match held at Yarmouk University Tuesday. The Chinese won 15-4, 15-3, 15-4.

Earlier Tuesday the Chinese delegation attended a press conference with members of the Jordanian Volleyball Federation. The federation's Chairman Mohammad Bazadough made a brief speech welcoming the Chinese delegation in Jordan. "The federation is keen on maintaining cooperation in sports affairs with friendly nations," he said.

The delegation's visit is in implementation of a cultural protocol between Jordan and the People's Republic of China.

The federation has drawn up a programme for the delegation to tour the country. This entails visits to tourist and archaeological places in addition to playing four matches at the Sports City, the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

At the press conference the head of the Chinese delegation

Vengsarkar saves 2nd innings collapse

NEW DELHI (R) — A solid unbeaten 58 from Dilip Vengsarkar rescued India after their second innings tottered on the brink of collapse on the fourth day of the second cricket test against West Indies here on Wednesday.

Vengsarkar produced a determined and patient display to steady the Indians after they lost three wickets — including opener Anshuman Gaekwad and Yashpal Sharma in the same over — for 73 runs shortly before tea.

At the close the Indians, with Roger Binny also not out three, were a respectable 145 for four-a lead of 225 — with the match heading for a draw.

Borg comes out of retirement to play in world mixed doubles

HOUSTON, Texas (R) — Five times Wimbledon Champion Bjorn Borg has interrupted his retirement to play in the \$400,000 World Mixed Doubles Championship this week, but says he does not plan to return to the men's tour.

"I am very happy with the way things are for me right now," Borg, 27, said. "I don't miss tennis that much. I don't plan to make any comeback but I will stay involved with tennis."

"I might play a few small tournaments if I feel like it. I'll do a few things every year," he said.

Borg last played a tour event in Monte Carlo in April this year.

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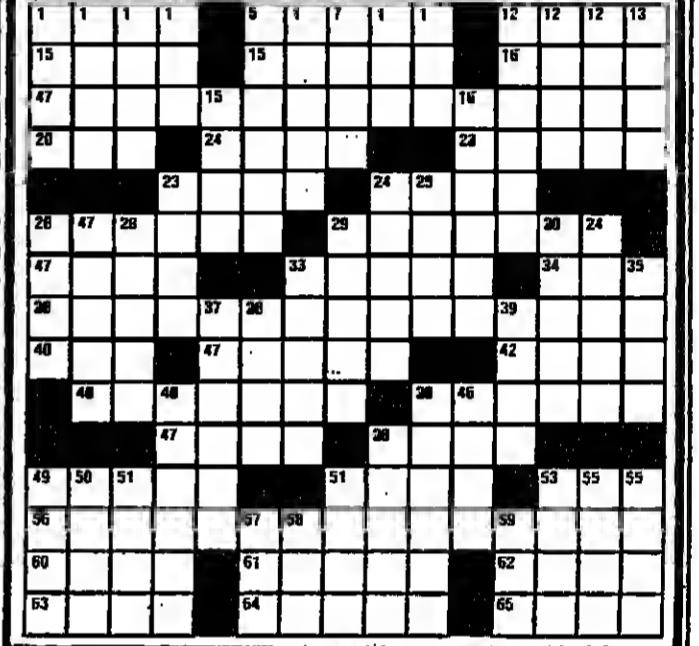
THE Daily Crossword

By Marie West

ACROSS	33 River to the Rhone	60 Bevel out	25 A Cantrell
1 Invalid	34 Operculum	61 Lesson	26 Good-bye
5 Dieting	35 Alfred E. Smith	62 Yemeni	27 Yellow pigment
Jack	40 Loser to DDE	63 Flu shots	28 Delta of a long
10 Yegg's target	41 Great care	64 Speed-trap device	29 He wrote "Home Sweet Home"
14 Mitigate	42 Icelandic tale	65 Depression	30 Stir over
15 Aplomb	43 Letup	DOWN	31 Electron tube
16 Land parcel	45 Cash	1 Legionnaires	32 Barbecue roda
17 Abe Lincoln	47 Knight and Kennedy	2 Locale of Diamond Head	33 Small amount
20 Prosecute	48 Fly alone	3 Words of understanding	37 Become visible
21 Scottish hillside	49 Narrow groove	4 "Rosenkavalier"	38 Reimbursed
22 All set	52 Fused line	5 Skyline sights	39 Overhaul
23 Whitetail	53 Coal scuttle	6 Opposite in nature	44 Blamish
24 Ice sheet	56 John Barrymore	7 Upswing	45 Angry lion
26 Stand-patters		8 Cobra	46 Sailors' saint
29 Looked ahead		9 Avif	48 Plant walls
32 Elite of the deck		10 Glossy fabric	49 Ships: abbr.
		11 Recorded proceedings	50 Quaker pronoun
		12 Flintstone	51 Perform a pesade
		13 Spine-tingling	52 African village
		18 As busy as	53 Taken on
		19 One with pressing duties	54 Pearl Buck heroine
		23 Chef's creation	55 Liability
		24 Pours out	56 Concha
			57 Bedouin garment
			59 "In" thing

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

8/12/83



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ECONOMY

ICO reaches accord on price, export levels

LONDON (R) — The world's main coffee producers and consumers agreed Saturday on price and export levels for 1983-84, following all-night negotiations held up by arguments about the export of coffee outside the 72-nation grouping.

Mr. Alexandre Beltrao, the Brazilian executive director of the International Coffee Organisation (ICO), said a package had been clinched which fixed the global export quota at 56.2 million bags of coffee, one million more than last year.

The price range was set unchanged at between \$1.20 and \$1.40 per pound (454 grammes).

The agreement to maintain the current price range was widely expected in the coffee trade.

It represents a compromise between consumer countries, which wanted a four per cent cut, and the biggest producer, Brazil, which wanted an increase of four per cent.

Delegates at the meeting said the price and export levels were agreed fairly easily after the council had dealt with the thorny problem of low-price exports to non-members.

ICO statistics suggest that some of this coffee has been finding its way back to ICO markets at prices well below agreed levels, threatening the 20-year-old pact.

The council eventually agreed to demands from some producer countries for tighter controls on these exports, which go mainly to Middle Eastern and Eastern European countries.

The producer countries feared that these illegal imports would lead to a build-up of stocks in the hands of dealers, delegates said.

The new agreement means exporting countries will have to give evidence of the destination of sales outside the grouping or, if they fail to do so, their export quotas will be reduced, Mr. Beltrao said.

The new controls will come into force on Nov. 1 if there are no legal or other problems.

Oil demand remains uncertain

LONDON (R) — Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the oil industry are heading for another uncertain winter as demand for crude continues to decline in major markets, oil analysts say.

Only in the United States has the prospect of economic recovery prompted an upturn in oil sales. But this has been offset by further demand falls in other markets, principally Western Europe and Japan.

Mr. Herman Franssen, chief economist of the International Energy Agency (IEA) that groups the main Western consumer countries, this week confirmed the continuing downward trend.

He told Reuters at IEA headquarters in Paris that latest estimates for the Western industrialised world suggested oil demand in the last quarter of 1983 would drop by something under two and a half per cent compared with the same period last year.

What puzzles some analysts and worries OPEC officials is that refiners have been building up their stocks during the northern hemisphere summer at a rate not seen

since before the onset of the world recession.

Analysts' estimates of the stock build-up during the third quarter of this year vary widely between one million and two million barrels a day.

Daily non-communist world demand is about 45 million barrels a day.

Refiners are expected to start drawing on their stocks by around half a million barrels a day in the coming winter quarter.

Although the IEA's Franssen believes restocking is likely to be in line with winter demand forecasts, other analysts believe the build-up has been too high.

The necessity to build up stocks in all in a period of stagnant demand and stems from the oil market chaos of early 1983 when prices looked set to plummet as a result of disagreements within OPEC.

Refiners used up their stocks at an unprecedented four to 4.5 million barrels a day at one stage rather than risk buying in new oil at what might subsequently prove to have been inflated prices.

OPEC averted the price crash in March by agreeing to limit overall

production to 17.5 million barrels a day at a new lower benchmark price of \$29 a barrel.

The accord was reconfirmed at subsequent OPEC gatherings, including a meeting this month of the exporter group's market monitoring committee.

Committee Chairman Mana Said Al Oteiba acknowledged, however, that OPEC output had drifted up to more than 18 million barrels a day.

Mr. Oteiba said that if this extra production was being used by refiners to restock, a subsequent drawdown of stocks could adversely affect OPEC sales next year.

He mentioned the prospect of a second mild winter to a row as a possible factor depressing demand in the coming months.

Industry experts cite the poor record of recent long-range weather forecasting and the IEA's Franssen said a margin of plus or minus \$10,000 barrels a day should be applied to fourth quarter estimates to take account of variations in the weather.

Other analysts believe assessments of Western economic

recovery underlying the stock build-up may also prove to be over-optimistic.

Oil company analysts acknowledge the prospects for recovery are not good but believe they have got their sums right on restocking.

"The management of stocks is at a broadly secure level. If stocking proves to have been too high, that can only be determined by hindsight," one company analyst said.

Company analysts believe the main threat to a stable market is continuing OPEC over-production in the coming months.

OPEC's market monitoring committee this month called on members to pull back to the 17.5 million barrel a day level.

The four-man committee will meet again in Vienna on Oct. 27 to see whether the call has been heeded.

If members of the 13-nation group continue to violate the self-imposed ceiling they may be allowing possible excess stocking by refiners and creating problems for themselves in the first quarter of next year.

Caterpillar can take care of itself despite ordeal

NEW YORK: Caterpillar Tractor has been hammered in the past two years by a series of blows that would have wrecked a weaker company.

Far from crumbling under the strain, the group believes that it will emerge from its ordeal in sound financial shape, and with a radically improved costs structure.

"I am quite convinced that we will have a leaner — perhaps meaner — organisation than before we went into this economic downturn," says Mr. Lee Morgan, the company's chairman.

Based in Peoria, Illinois, Caterpillar Tractor is the world's largest producer of earthmoving, construction and materials handling equipment, and is also a major force in the diesel engine business.

Typically, it controls between 20 to 30 per cent of its major markets around the world, and it is roughly twice as big as its nearest rival, Komatsu of Japan.

Around the spring of last year, the company was counting on an upturn in demand in the second half of 1982, and built up its workload accordingly.

Instead business dropped like a stone, and Caterpillar Tractor's problems were exacerbated by the strength of the dollar against the yen, which gave a sharp edge to Komatsu in the international marketplace.

In a bid to improve its cost com-

petitiveness, Caterpillar Tractor squared up to the United Auto Workers' Union during last autumn's labour contract negotiations — and walked straight into a sevo-month strike, the longest in the union's history.

With sales sliding away, the company slipped into the red for the first time in 50 years, losing \$180 million during 1982.

With its markets still under severe pressure, sales in the first six months of 1983 were less than half the level of two years earlier.

Losses in the six months came to \$264 million after tax.

All this has had a big impact on a company which had been characterised in the past as self-confident and inbred.

"It has been a very exciting experience, and in many ways a very rewarding one," says Mr. Morgan, with no hint of tongue in cheek.

According to Mr. David Sutliff, an analyst with Salomon Brothers: "The whole thing has been very good for Caterpillar Tractor. It has been galvanised into broader actions than it would otherwise have taken."

The cost reductions have been substantial.

The salaried workforce was cut by over 3,000 — 10 per cent — in 1982, and by a further 800 in the first six months of this year.

Mr. Morgan says the company's so-called "period costs" — which include just about everything ex-

cept direct labour — had been lowered by \$240 million between 1982 and 1983.

Worldwide employment in June totalled under 58,000, compared with nearly 86,000 at the end of 1981, and last month Caterpillar Tractor announced its first ever major plant closure — a 1.1 million square foot lift truck facility at Muncie, Ohio.

However, the company did not get all it had been hoping for from its own labour contract.

The significance of the dispute was that Caterpillar Tractor unlike other groups which had asked for concessions from the unions, remained in good financial shape despite its losses.

The company argued that if it was to remain successful over the long term, the gap between its costs and those of its international competitors would have to be reduced.

Its wage costs, Caterpillar Tractor said, were roughly twice those in Japan.

As Komatsu built up its volume, it was beginning to match the productivity achieved by the U.S. company in its highly efficient plant.

Claiming that the current rate

of the Japanese cost advantages of 25 per cent, he has called for government action to strengthen the yen against the dollar.

So far, Mr. Morgan's appeal has fallen on stony ground, and Caterpillar Tractor is still taking a beating in markets outside the U.S., which normally accounts for over half its sales.

Apart from Komatsu, it says that IBH of West Germany has also been offering cut-throat prices.

Although U.S. sales are now

recovering, the group's business elsewhere is running well below recent expectations.

As a result, it has had to abandon its hope of making a profit in the current half of 1983.

But this is not just another story of a U.S. market leader being rolled over by increasing international competition. For one thing, Caterpillar Tractor spotted the dangers relatively early.

According to Mr. Eli Lustgarten, an analyst at Paine Webber, the company faced many of the same international challenges which had already threatened the U.S. car industry — but Caterpillar Tractor recognised the problem a decade earlier than General Motors.

Its research and development spending has been running at around 4 per cent of sales and more in recent years, whereas Komatsu has been investing under 3 per cent of its smaller sales total.

Its product line has been completely revamped — including, for example, major improvements in traction and transmission for its crawler machines.

From the early 1970s Caterpillar Tractor sharply stepped up the rate of spending on plant and equipment to the equivalent of 8 or 9 per cent sales, and in dollar terms it has been outspending by a factor of roughly seven to one.

Unlike the automotive companies, Caterpillar Tractor does not have a quality problem. And perhaps its greatest strength is its network of over 200 full line dealers around the world, more than half of whom are outside the U.S. Caterpillar Tractor's own financial muscle was shown last May when, a few days after the strike

ended, it raised some \$230 million of new equity without batting an eyelid.

The company is now half way through a major reappraisal of its business strategies, and will set out broad guidelines as far ahead as 1995.

At the last such exercise, in 1978, Caterpillar Tractor set as its goal the objective of growing as rapidly in the future as it has in the past — around 6 per cent a year in real terms — and it highlighted a number of new product areas like diesel engines which would help it to achieve that target.

Mr. Morgan now says that this objective has to be questioned, given what he sees as the prospects for slower economic growth around the world. The reappraisal will not be completed for several months yet.

Meanwhile, capital spending is being cut back sharply — it will run at under \$440 million in 1983, less than half the level two years ago — and the group also plans to take \$440 million out of inventories this year.

Caterpillar Tractor says that sales could improve significantly in 1984, when it expects to return to the black, and over the long term it still believes there is scope for substantial growth in areas like coal mining, materials handling and infrastructure rebuilding projects.

Its main markets are unlikely to budge back to their former growth rates in the near term. But the prime victims are likely to be those weaker companies that find themselves caught in the mighty clash between the U.S. and Japanese leaders. Caterpillar Tractor can take care of itself. — (Financial Times)

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until noon, you are under beautiful aspects for placing in motion your most comprehensive and multifarious plans of actions, so be up early and go after what you want.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get busy putting those big deals across which you had planned over the weekend, and they could prove quite successful.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Early get into financial affairs you had planned yesterday and handle them wisely, but don't run off on a tangent later.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Be more direct in gaining your intimate aims and get good results. Then do nothing that your loved one would dislike.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get your financial affairs in good order and especially get collections made. Also get business handled wisely.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be happy with your mate early but take it easy later. Drive most carefully and avoid accidents. Relax at home tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Some home problem can be handled well with the advice you need from experts. Don't commit yourself to any heavy expenditures later.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Morning is the best time to be with friends and plan new activities with them, but later avoid family arguments.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you want to discuss something with an influential person, be sure to use tact, generosity, and later drive most carefully.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You get fine ideas in the morning, and then you can put them in operation quickly, but try to be economical later.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Get busy with work you have to do and meetings you have to attend. Private matters work out well, but don't be pushy.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Look to a good associate for the assistance you need now, and get it, but avoid going off on a silly tangent later.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Some worldly condition can make your environment more charming, or it may be through the good auspices of a bigwig.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those delightful young persons who early in life will want to learn a great deal and will want to accomplish great things in life. Encourage this by providing a fine, classical education. Stress spiritual training, as well.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by William Lutwak

1 Commotion	28 Playhouses	49 Have a good time	12 Brief skirt
5 Strong man	31 Harrison or Reed	50 Displayed	13 Of the ear
10 Used car of a kind	32 Musical transition	51 Mystery writer Eric	16 Stories
14 Olympian cupbearer	34 Oriental Inn	53 Medieval glove	22 Inlets
15 Mary's a soul	35 Nutman	57 Tune in	24 Lash mark
16 Way out	37 Sub tracker	58 Irritate greatly	25 First-rate
17 Precision	39 Pealed	60 Eight: pref.	26 Estonian port
19 "What do I for her?"	40 City in Georgia	61 Pablo's seven	27 Women
20 Flowed	42 Para's capital	62 Stadium shape	28 Jingles
21 Chamomites	44 Light brown	63 Takes in	30 Endorse
23 Hit hard	45 Raises	64 Bothered	33 Lonesomes
24 Ringing sound	47 Military students	65 Cover of gloom	36 Works of fiction
25 Adjusted beforehand			41 Part of a church

Yesterdays Puzzle Solved

1 Women	11 Lillian	22 Alice	33 Of the ear

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WORLD

Filipino opposition woos military

MANILA (R) — Opposition parties are trying to win the support of the Philippines armed forces, which have stood firmly behind President Ferdinand Marcos in anti-government unrest, a prominent politician said Sunday.

Agapito Aquino, younger brother of assassinated former Sen. Benigno Aquino, told Reuters that military officers had expressed support through social contacts for the opposition's campaign for political reforms in the country.

"We have a dialogue with those military officers who are loyal to the republic (of the Philippines) rather than the man (Marcos) who sits in the presidential palace," he said after an anti-government rally.

"There is a general whispering of military support for us," he added.

Mr. Aquino, a businessman and part-time film actor, was pushed into the political limelight after his

brother's assassination at Manila Airport last month. He has been touring the countryside to gather support for the opposition's demands for a change in government.

He said there was a groundswell of support for the opposition in rural areas, and listed Central Luzon Island in the north, Western Visayas in Central Philippines and Mindanao in the south as places where the opposition was strong.

He joined several hundred people who jogged about three kilometres through Central Manila at dawn Sunday in a new form of protest following weeks of anti-government demonstrations and riots.

He said the opposition had to do strange things to drive home its message that Mr. Marcos should step down. The jogging appeared to be an attempt to get round a ban on unauthorised public gatherings.

Mr. Aquino dismissed the military's statement that evidence showed the Communist Party of the Philippines ordered his brother's assassination and that the alleged assassin, Rolando Galman, was a communist guerrilla commander.

The evidence was given by undercover agent Rosendo Cavigan who claimed he himself had managed to breach Manila Airport security with a gun to kill Mr. Aquino's brother, the statement said.

"I suggest the commission (investigating the assassination) submit Cavigan to a lie-detector test," said Mr. Aquino. "They (the military) are using another cover-up," he added.

Meanwhile, Political Affairs



Imelda Marcos visits injured
Minister Leonardo Perez said: "It is becoming clearer and clearer every day that the political opposition does not want an early solution of the Aquino assassination because as long as the case is unresolved, the opposition can exploit it to the maximum for political advantage."

Manila remained calm after violence two days ago.

Mondale wins straw poll

HOLLYWOOD, Florida (R) — Former Vice-President Walter Mondale was in a strong position for the Democratic presidential nomination Sunday after notching up two victories against his opponents over the weekend.

He won 51 per cent of the votes in a non-binding presidential preference poll of local Democratic activists in the northeastern state of Maine.

It was the last major test of grassroots voter opinion before the start next February of state primary elections and caucuses to choose delegates to the convention which will nominate the Democratic presidential candidate.

Mr. Mondale, vice-president under Jimmy Carter from 1977 to 1981, also got a huge vote of confidence from the leaders of the AFL-CIO, the country's biggest trade union group, who preferred him to Ohio senator and former astronaut John Glenn.

They voted by a majority of more than 90 per cent to recommend the rank-and-file of the AFL-CIO to endorse Mr. Mondale as the "Labour candidate".

A full convention of the AFL-CIO will vote on the recommendation here later this week. Given the lopsided decision of their elected leaders, this is likely to be a formality, labour officials said.

Although the poll in Maine was non-binding, it was a psychological boost for Mr. Mondale, allowing him to shed his recent image of somehow slipping in the hearts of Democratic voters.

Mr. Glenn did not campaign strongly in Maine, but his supporters tried hard to stop a predicted Mondale landslide at the AFL-CIO meeting.

They cited recent public opinion polls indicating Mr. Glenn might have a better chance than Mr. Mondale of beating President Reagan if he decided to run.

But the union leaders applauded the decision by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to throw organised labour early into the campaign to defeat Mr. Reagan.

The main aim of organised labour, said Vincent Sombrotto, president of the national association of letter carriers, should be "to send the present occupant of the White House riding off into the sunset."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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ANSWERS TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦KJ72 ♦9542 ♦A10765
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♦ Dble Pass
What action do you take?
A.—With your hand, you have no reason to suspect you can beat any hand below the game level, especially since your trumps are in front of the bidder. Partner has asked you to bid your best suit, so oblige. Bid two clubs. Since it is impossible to evaluate how useful your king of hearts, or your spade void, is going to be, you can't afford to jump.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♦AQJ63 ♦92 0 ♦AK1076
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass
4 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass
5 ♦ Pass 5 ♦ Dble
What action do you take?

A.—There is a conventional bid to haocise this situation. Redouble. This tells partner that you have second-round control of the suit and that he needn't fear any diamond losers if he is interested in a grand slam.

Q.3—As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♦AK852 ♦974 0 ♦KJ63
The bidding has proceeded:
East South West North
1 ♦ Pass 1 NT 2 NT
Pass ?
What action do you take?

A.—First, partner's two no-trump bid can't be natural; if he expects to make eight tricks at no trump, he would have doubled West's one no-trump response. Therefore, it must be the unusual no-trump, requesting a takeout for the minor suits. In that event, you have a fine hand for partner, almost enough to jump to five clubs. But we think you should give partner a bit of leeway and bid

'Kennedy had doubts about Saigon coup'

WASHINGTON (R) — President John Kennedy, who had supported a coup against South Vietnamese leader Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963, urged at the last minute that it be called off unless success was likely, according to a recent study.

The special 24-page section in the forthcoming U.S. News and World Report magazine sheds new light on the coup and the assassination of President Diem and his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu based on interviews and newly declassified documents.

It quotes Mr. Kennedy as telling U.S. ambassador to Saigon Henry Cabot Lodge in a cable on Oct. 29 — three days before the coup: "We reiterate (that the) burden of proof must be on coup group to show a substantial possibility of quick success — otherwise we should discourage them from proceeding."

The next day Mr. Kennedy's national security adviser, McGeorge Bundy, insisted to Lodge that the United States had the power to delay or discourage a coup, but he added:

"Once a coup under responsible leadership has begun... it is in the interest of the U.S. government that it should succeed."

President Diem and his brother were killed on Nov. 2, 1963, just 20 days before Mr. Kennedy himself was assassinated in Dallas.

The magazine says the death of President Diem and his powerful brother with Washington's active encouragement was the start of a massive American military involvement in Vietnam that ended in 1973 after 58,000 U.S. servicemen had died in the war.

It says Mr. Kennedy and many of his top advisers, increasingly disillusioned with the Ngo brothers' repressive policies, approved a cable to Mr. Lodge on Aug. 24, 1963, saying President Diem "must rid himself of Nhu and his coterie..."

In spite of all your efforts, Diem remains obdurate and refuses, then we must face the possibility that Diem himself cannot be preserved," the cable added ominously.

The article says Vietnamese

generals, who were leading the opposition to Diem and Nhu, were to be informed to this U.S. policy and given assurances of American support in case of a temporary "breakdown (of) central government mechanism" — a clear reference to a possible coup.

When Mr. Kennedy began to hesitate a few days later, Mr. Lodge cabled: "We are launched on a course from which there is no respectable turning back: The overthrow of the Diem government."

But after a few days, when no coup had occurred, Mr. Kennedy and some of his advisers began to study alternatives such as cutting off U.S. economic aid to President Diem in an effort to put pressure on him to get rid of Mr. Nhu and reform his government.

When news of the Diem and Nhu assassinations reached the White House on Nov. 2, the magazine says, "President Kennedy was shocked, but many others were not."

It says CIA Director John McCone informed early in October that the Vietnamese generals were considering killing President Diem's two younger brothers — but, not the president himself — called his station chief in Saigon:

"(We) certainly cannot be in the position of stimulating, approving or supporting assassination, but on the other hand, we are in no way responsible for stopping every such threat."

Nicaraguan army to return fire across borders

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaragua has served notice that it will respond to attacks by insurgents operating from Costa Rica and Honduras by firing back across the borders.

Defence Minister Humberto Ortega told reporters Saturday he had given orders to that effect

Study says European nuclear war unlikely

WASHINGTON (R) — War in the Middle East is almost inevitable before the end of the century but a war in Europe against Soviet forces is not likely, according to a study prepared by the United States Air Force.

The study, intended to help plan for the future, said the United States must be prepared to fight a lengthy atomic war but concluded that, despite intense debate over medium-range missiles, an all-out nuclear war was unlikely in Europe.

"Air Force 2000" said while the West must be prepared for a war in Europe, "the U.S., the Europeans, and the Soviet Union all wish to avoid fighting on homelands territories."

The study also predicted the spread of nuclear weapons to many major and several minor powers.

The study, made available to Reuters by private sources, said the battlefield were chances of war are greatest is "the area plus or minus 30 degrees from the equator."

"For example, without a settlement of the Arab-Israeli issue, war in the Middle East is virtually inevitable... the possibility of (global peace) seems remote."

It said conflict would erupt in this equatorial band as nations there, struggling to prosper but growing frustrated due to a lack of necessary domestic institutions, accept the intervention of industrial nations.

Under these circumstances, it added, friends could quickly become enemies, making long term reliance on forward air bases in the Third World risky.

To foster stability and keep friendly governments in power, the air force must broaden its role in the Third World to include well-organised programmes before a conflict and "special operations forces" once war began, the study said.

In preparing for global conflict, it said, Washington must rely increasingly on space-based weapons.

Defence systems including improved anti-satellite and space-based ballistic missile systems should be developed to ensure the chances of survival of at least a portion of the U.S. nuclear forces, the report added.

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IPU confab opens in Seoul

SEOUL (R) — The 70th conference of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) opened here Sunday with the executive committee reviewing the issues to be discussed by parliamentarians from around the world, an IPU spokesman said.

Defence systems including improved anti-satellite and space-based ballistic missile systems should be developed to ensure the chances of survival of at least a portion of the U.S. nuclear forces, the report added.

In preparing for global conflict, it said, Washington must rely increasingly on space-based weapons.

U.S. industrial production is expected to climb, then stabilise at an annual rate of 1.7 per cent until the end of the century, the study said, noting this would portend increasing high costs for equipment the air force must buy.

"Inflation rates should decline to six per cent by 2000 but will remain difficult to predict," it said.

Organisers in Seoul attribute the boycott to criticism of Moscow in South Korea and abroad over the downing of a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1. But diplomats here believe a North Korean call for a boycott of the conference influenced some countries.

Salvador rightist leader's comment may lead to murder of unionist

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Rightist leader Roberto d'Aubuisson has accused the head of El Salvador's biggest peasant union of having ties to left-wing rebels and a former president of the country said the statement could mean the murder of Samuel Maldonado by right-wing death squads.

Western diplomats said three similar accusations by Mr. d'Aubuisson over the last three years had resulted in the murders of the people he named.

Mr. Maldonado heads the Salvadorean Communist Uoicio (UCS) and Mr. d'Aubuisson also charged that U.S. aid to the union

oleon Duarte told Reuters.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, president of the 60-member constituent assembly, made his statement at a rally to mark the second anniversary of his extreme right Republican Alliance (Arena).

"I publicly denounce... that a leader of the UCS has bad close ties to the ERP (people's revolutionary army) in past years and has had contacts with the national resistance which I believe he still maintains," he told some 400 supporters.

"I am referring to Samuel Maldonado."

Western diplomats recalling the deaths of other people named by Mr. d'Aubuisson, cited the killing by rightist gunmen of Attorney General Mario Zamora on Feb. 25, 1980, a few days after he was accused of being a leftist guerrilla.

One death squad, the secret anti-communist army (ESA), has claimed responsibility for several murders and bomb attacks in recent weeks from right-wing death squads who have stepped up their operations after a year of relative inactivity.

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Leaders of the UCS and its

umbrella organisation, the Popular Democratic Union (UPD), have received death threats in recent weeks from right-wing death

squads who have stepped up their operations after a year of relative inactivity.

One death squad, the secret

anti-communist army (ESA), has claimed responsibility for several

COLUMN 8

Many French still want the guillotine

PARIS (R) — A majority of French people want to bring back the guillotine and many believe that the murder rate has risen since it was abolished two years ago, according to a recent poll. A nationwide IFOP survey in the magazine Les Nouvelles said that 59 per cent of those questioned were in favour of reinstating the death penalty, which France abolished later than most other Western countries in 1981. Despite the socialist government's claims that serious crimes and police deaths have decreased since abolition, the poll showed 45 per cent of French people questioned believed the contrary.

'Dog' in toilet becomes leopard

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A woman went to release what she thought was a spotted Dalmatian dog from an outside toilet in her garden when it "gave an almighty roar" and turned out to be a leopard, newspapers reported. Jessica Bekker said: "The animal gave an almighty roar and jumped right through the gauze covering the window and leaped right over our heads." The leopard evaded police for three hours in the Johannesburg suburb of Benoni before being shot with a tranquilising dart and taken to the zoo.

Main bites off budgerigar's head

SYDNEY (R) — A man who bit off and chewed a budgerigar's head at a talent contest in Australia was fined 500 dollars (\$430), Lee Stubbs, 24, told a court in Sydney he had not intended harming the bird in front of 200 people at the Maroubra Seals Club. "It was a spur-of-the-moment action," said Stubbs, pleading not guilty to an act of aggravated cruelty to a budgerigar. But Magistrate Susan Schreiner, calling the bite "utterly and absolutely appalling", convicted and fined Stubbs and put him on a 12-month good behaviour bond.

India bans all animal fat imports

NEW DELHI (R) — India Sunday banned all imports of animal fats in an attempt to end religious worries about alleged adulteration of cooking oil. A government statement said mutton and other animal fats had been added to a ban already existing on imports of beef and pork fat. The ban on beef and pork fat was imposed following recent newspaper and other reports about cheaper animal fat being mixed with "vanaspati" (vegetable oil), an essential item in every Indian home.

Salisbury flyover to be demolished

SALISBURY, England (R) — An overhead road that soars to cowherd in the shadow of Salisbury cathedral is to be demolished because nobody knows what to do with it. The partly-built road, 12 metres high, was put up 10 years ago at a cost of £180,000 (now \$270,000) to connect with a multi-storey car park that never materialised. It will cost up to £20,000 (\$30,000) to demolish the redundant road — and special permission must be obtained from London because it has been officially listed as a preserved structure in an historic conservation area.

British prince joins university

CAMBRIDGE, England (R) — Prince Edward, youngest son of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, has moved into Jesus College to begin studying for a Cambridge University degree in archaeology and anthropology. His room in a modern dormitory block of the 487-year-old college has been fitted with bulletproof glass in the windows, which look across lush lawns to the River Cam. Royal bodyguards will occupy the rooms next door. Although Edward, 19, is commonly described as the brightest of the college's students, he has been described as the most intelligent of the queen's children, his entrance examination results might not have